

Greece to take over Exxon assets

ATHENS, Jan. 27 (R) — Greece's Socialist government plans to nationalise refining and petrochemical companies owned by the Exxon oil company, Minister of Industry and Energy Anastasios Peponis said today. The planned takeovers are the first to be announced since the Pan-Hellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK) of Andreas Papandreou was swept to power in elections last October. Mr. Peponis said the nationalisation of the Exxon firms should not be regarded as setting a precedent in relation to two other privately-owned refineries. He added that the Exxon group had responded positively to a request for negotiations on a state purchase.

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جريدة الأردن تنشر يومياً مطبوعة سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الرأي"

Ma'arouf arrives in Singapore

SINGAPORE, Jan. 27 (A.P.) — Iraqi Vice President Mohieddin Ma'arouf arrived here from Manila on a three-day official visit today at the invitation of Second Deputy Prime Minister Sinnathambi Rajaratnam. Mr. Ma'arouf is scheduled to hold discussions with Mr. Rajaratnam and Foreign Minister Suppiah Dhanabalan later today. Mr. Ma'arouf, who is accompanied by 14 senior officials, will also hold talks with the industry and trade minister and pay a courtesy call on President C.V. Devan Nair tomorrow. He will call on Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew on Friday before leaving Singapore.

Sadat foe condemns killing

Hussein cables Brezhnev

CAIRO, Jan. 27 (A.P.) — Sheikh Abdul Hamid Kishk, the blind, fiery Muslim preacher who was jailed by President Anwar Sadat four months ago, said on his release today the assassination of Mr. Sadat was "a wanton act of violence forbidden by Islam." In an interview with the Associated Press, Sheikh Kishk also called for reinstatement of the Egypt's Coptic Christian pope, who was stripped of state recognition at the same time Sheikh Kishk and 1,536 persons were arrested by Mr. Sadat last Sept. 3 on charges of inciting Muslim-Christian strife in Egypt. "I do not approve of violence," said Sheikh Kishk in the interview at his suburban home. "I hold to the spread of the faith peacefully and openly. Islam shrivels and dies in violence or secrecy."

PLO leader holds talks in Yugoslavia

BELGRADE, Jan. 27 (R) — Yugoslav Defence Minister Nikola Ljubicic discussed military, political and economic issues with the deputy commander of the Palestine Liberation Organisation armed forces, Abu Jihad, in Belgrade today, officials said. Details of the talks were not disclosed. Abu Jihad is on an official visit to the Yugoslav armed forces. Yugoslavia is a major producer and exporter of arms to developing countries, but no arms deals are ever publicised here.

Reagan finishes second

LONDON, Jan. 27 (A.P.) — U.S. President Ronald Reagan edged out the Yorkshire Ripper mass murderer as the world's second most hated or feared person in the annual poll of visitors to Madame Tussaud's wax museum in London. Madame Tussaud's handed out questionnaires to 300 visitors the week before Christmas. The visitors were asked to name their favourite personalities, regardless of whether they were among the waxwork figures in the museum. For the second straight year, Mrs. Thatcher finished first as the most popular politician.

Greece, Cyprus wind up talks

ATHENS, Jan. 27 (R) — Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou and visiting Cypriot President Spyros Kyprianou today wound up three days of talks on the Cyprus issue. After their first round of talks on Monday the two leaders said they were not optimistic about the outcome of talks between the island's Greek and Turkish communities on constitutional and territorial issues. They said that if the talks finally failed to find a solution to the problem, the issue would be referred to the United Nations General Assembly. Mr. Kyprianou is expected to leave for Nicosia tomorrow.

Brothers sent to jail

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, Jan. 27 (A.P.) — Three brothers were sentenced to life imprisonment today for murdering their father's political rival, a bedouin member of parliament. Hundreds of friends and relatives of the defendants went on a rampage outside the courthouse, pelting police with bottles, tree branches and the iron barricades set up to hold them back. Israel Radio said two policemen were seriously injured, and that police battled the mob with teargas. The three young men were convicted by a court of murdering Sheikh Hamad Abu Rabiya a year ago to enable their father, Sheikh Jaber Muawi, to take the bedouin leader's seat in parliament.

Lebanese militias continue fighting

SIDON, Jan. 27 (R) — Factional fighting broke out in some South Lebanese villages this morning after a leftist party official was found murdered near his home in the village of Bissarieh, security sources said. The area has been the scene of clashes for several days between militiamen of the Shi'ite organisation Amal (Hope) and a number of leftist groups.

Numeiri says Sudan is stable

CAIRO, Jan. 27 (A.P.) — Sudanese President Jaafar Numeiri, who dismissed 22 army officers and fired his vice-president and defence minister after recent violent riots, today said that the situation in Sudan was "calm, stable and quiet."

Gen. Numeiri made the remarks during a press conference with the local media after a four hour meeting with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak in the town of Aswan, at the request of the Egyptian president to discuss Sudan's economic and military needs before a scheduled trip to Washington and four European capitals.

"Riots are a healthy sign of democracy," Gen. Numeiri said during the press conference broadcast on Egyptian Television. As for the officers, they had reached their top rank and efficiency ceiling. We have to make place for promotions of younger officers."

The dismissal of the officers along with the sacking of Gen. Abdul Majid Khalil in the wake of violent riots that left some 12 persons dead had raised speculations that Gen. Numeiri may be facing much larger opposition in the country. But during the press conference and later he appeared calm, relaxed and confident.

Iraq, Cuba to consult on Gulf war

BAGHDAD, Jan. 27 (R) — Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Tareq Aziz has left for Cuba to discuss the attitude of Non-Aligned Movement states to the 17-month-old Gulf war.

Cuba is the current chairman of the 96-member Non-Aligned Movement, which is due to hold a summit meeting in Baghdad in September.

Mr. Aziz said on his departure yesterday that he would deliver a letter from President Saddam Hussein to Cuban leader Fidel Castro.

The message dealt with Iraq's continuing war with neighbouring Iran and the stand the Non-Aligned states should adopt on the issue, he said.

The Non-Aligned Movement, the United Nations and the Islamic Conference Organisation have

been trying in vain to end the war.

Iraq demands the return of disputed border areas and full sovereignty over the Shatt Al Arab Waterway between the two countries. Iran has refused to negotiate until Iraqi forces withdraw from its territory.

In New York yesterday, Iraq's United Nations envoy handed a letter to the new U.N. Secretary-General, Javier Perez de Cuellar, renewing Iraq's pledge to cooperate with the U.N. mediator, Olof Palme of Sweden.

A government spokesman in Baghdad said the letter from Foreign Minister Saadoun Hammadi expressed Iraq's willingness to cease fire and to

reach a negotiated settlement with Iran.

UNRWA chief leaves

AMMAN, Jan. 27 (Petra) — Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine refugees (UNRWA) Olof Rydbeck left for Damascus today at the end of a three-day visit to Jordan.

Both Lenin and Josef Stalin lay in state there, and the honour has been bestowed on few others.

On Friday afternoon Mr. Rydbeck will be buried near Lenin's tomb on Red Square.

Solemn music replaced scheduled programmes on radio and television. The nightly news programme opened with a 15-minute report on the puritanical Communist who was President Leonid Brezhnev's right-hand man.

The funeral arrangements were the most elaborate for many years, overshadowing the far more modest treatment of former Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin after his death in 1980.

The state honours for Mr. Rydbeck made clear how keenly his death had been felt by the Kremlin leadership, of which he had been a member for 35 years.

An obituary signed by Mr. Brezhnev called him a man who had been able to find solutions to the most complex political questions.

Although little known outside the Soviet bloc, the gaunt and forbidding politburo member wielded enormous power behind the scenes and was recognised as second only to Mr. Brezhnev himself.

A rigid hardliner who spelled out Soviet ideology and tolerated no questioning of its principles, Mr. Rydbeck went to Hungary to pull the party together after the 1956 uprising. He tried to do the same in Poland last year.

Western diplomats said there were unlikely to be any immediate changes in Soviet policies following his death.

But they said the absence of his influence over leadership decisions could become noticeable in the longer term.

It was conceivable that Moscow might, for example, one day become more tolerant of the divergent views of other parties such as the Italian Communists, now embroiled in a bitter ideological row with the Kremlin over Poland.

Mr. Rydbeck arrived in Abu Dhabi on Sunday at the start of a visit to the United Arab Emirates (UAE)

aimed at bolstering UAE-Jordanian cooperation in labour-related affairs.

Ras Al Khaimah is a UAE member.

Mr. Rydbeck was also received by Ruler of Ajman and UAE council member Sheikh Hamid Ibn Rashed Al Nuaimi. The meeting was attended by the UAE labour minister.

During his visit, Mr. Rydbeck also met with local UNRWA officials and looked into the agency's services to the refugees living in Jordan.

Anani continues Gulf tour

BAS AL KHAIMAH, Jan. 27 (Petra) — Ruler of Ras Al Khaimah Sheikh Saqr Ibn Mohammad Al Qasimi received here today Jordanian Minister of Labour Jawad Al Anani who is on a tour of the Arabian Gulf.

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During his visit, Mr. Rydbeck also met with local UNRWA officials and looked into the agency's services to the refugees living in Jordan.

Reagan picks up support for Solidarity Day show

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (R) — Six more world leaders have agreed to join President Reagan and a host of show business celebrities in a "Solidarity Day" television show in support of the Polish people, the U.S. government said yesterday.

The prime ministers of Australia, Canada, Italy, Iceland, Japan and Spain will tape statements about the situation in Poland for the U.S. government-sponsored programme, which will be beamed to 50 countries on Jan. 31.

President Reagan, West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and the leaders of Belgium, Luxembourg, Norway and Portugal had already agreed to appear.

Charles Wick, head of the U.S. International Communication Agency which is arranging the programme, told a news conference that no other leader, including France's Socialist President Francois Mitterrand, had refused to take part, but many had not replied to their invitations.

Mr. Wick said the 90-minute show would cost the government agency more than \$500,000 to make and transmit.

The programme will feature film of rallies on Jan. 30 in U.S. and West European cities, organised by trade unions and Polish emigre groups, to protest against the conditions in Poland under martial law.

Council of Europe may force Turkey to quit

STRASBOURG, France, Jan. 27 (R) — Turkey could be forced into withdrawing from the Council of Europe if a motion on human rights under Turkish military rule is passed, council sources said today.

The Council of Europe, which groups national deputies from European states, is holding an assembly today and tomorrow and will consider a motion calling for the council's Human Rights Commission to investigate allegations of violations under the military rule of Gen. Kenan Evren and his colleagues.

Council sources said the motion stopped short of calling for Turkey's expulsion but was likely to enraged its leaders so much that they would withdraw from the council voluntarily.

Turkey's parliamentarians have not taken part in the council's deliberations since the military took over in September 1980.

The draft resolution also calls on the general to ensure that any

that Greece, under military rule in the late 1960's, withdrew five years from the council following a human rights investigation in 1969.

One diplomat said: "Turkey's rulers are very sensitive to criticism from outside and withdrawal is a real possibility."

He said Turkey had emphasised its strong desire to remain a member of the council but it would not stay at any price.

Today's debate follows a fact-finding visit to Turkey by 20 delegates earlier this month.

On their return, some members of the all-party delegation said they had been impressed by Gen. Evren's assurances of a firm timetable for return to democracy and civilian rule.

But it was not clear how much support they had from other countries in the council.

The British minister of state for foreign affairs, Douglas Hurd, said yesterday that Britain would not wish to be associated with such a move.

Council sources said the motion

Haig proposes 'ideas' to move autonomy talks

TEL AVIV, Jan. 27 (Agencies) — U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig today presented American ideas for advancing the long-stalled Palestinian "autonomy" negotiations. Israeli Interior Minister Yosef Burg said.

Mr. Haig flew in from Geneva for meetings with Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin. Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir and Mr. Burg, Israel's chief autonomy negotiator. He travels to Egypt tomorrow for talks with President Hosni Mubarak and Egypt's negotiators on the Palestinian issue.

"The Americans have presented some ideas for bridging the gaps," Mr. Burg told reporters after a session with Mr. Haig.

Asked if the ideas seemed promising, Mr. Burg replied "partly, yes, partly."

Another Israeli official, briefing reporters, left the impression that Mr. Haig had not made a full proposal to bridge the wide gaps between the Israeli and Egyptian positions, but rather had concentrated on the makeup and functions of the self-governing authority that is to be created for the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The Israeli official, who declined to be identified, also said Mr. Haig and Mr. Shamir had discussed the U.S.-led peacekeeping force that is to police the Sinai Peninsula after Israel withdraws in April and Egyptian rule is restored.

Washington is mediating a dispute between Israel and the four European countries — Britain, France, Italy and the Netherlands — over the terms on which they will join the force.

The Europeans have issued statements linking their participation to progress on the Palestinian issue and suggesting that the Palestine Liberation Organisation

(PLO) must be associated with peace negotiations in the Middle East. Israel insists that the Europeans should join only under the terms of the Israel-Egypt Camp David treaty, which requires a peacekeeping force in Sinai.

Mr. Haig told Mr. Shamir that a "process of clarification" was going on, the Israeli official said.

Mr. Haig said on arrival at Ben-Gurion Airport that he would be discussing in Israel and Egypt "our assessment of the autonomy process as it now stands, and to do all we can to move this process forward, of course without deadlines."

U.S. officials, however, stressed that Mr. Haig was not bringing a "magic formula" for a solution to the autonomy negotiations.

Mr. Shamir said last night that Israel had proposed autonomy for the Palestinians of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip so that it would not have to leave the occupied territories.

"Autonomy does not mean sovereignty and autonomy for the Arab inhabitants of Judea, Samaria and Gaza does not mean a Palestinian Arab state," he told a commercial club.

The mayor said he still maintained the PLO was the only representative of the Palestinian people and he had made his call "to sound the alarm bells so that the PLO will be in the true picture."

Mr. Shamir was quoted by Al

Mayor Freij maintains PLO sole representative

BETHLEHEM, Occupied West Bank, Jan. 27 (R) — Bethlehem Mayor Elias Freij, who has urged Palestinian recognition of Israel, said today he had made the call to break the present stalemate over Israeli-occupied Arab lands.

Mr. Freij, who is regarded by some observers as one of the most moderate municipal leaders on the West Bank, was denounced by the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) for a statement last week urging the PLO and other Arabs to negotiate a peace agreement with Israel.

"My proposal was made because I live here and I see the land that has been taken by Israel and the land they are threatening in seize," he told reporters.

"I know the present stalemate is working against our interests and Israeli settlement policy on the West Bank will ultimately endanger our physical presence by pushing us into small enclaves."

The mayor said he still maintained the PLO was the only representative of the Palestinian people and he had made his call "to sound the alarm bells so that the PLO will be in the true picture."

Mr. Freij was quoted by Al

Shamir, newspaper of Syria's ruling party, as saying the statements by Mr. Freij and Mr. Shamir ran against the Palestinian national character and the unanimous Palestinian decision to reject the Israeli occupation.

The PNC speaker also attacked the negotiations on self-rule for Palestinians and said they would fail in the future just as they had failed so far.

Mr. Shamir was quoted by Al

Shamir, newspaper of Syria's ruling party, as saying the statements by Mr. Freij and Mr. Shamir ran against the Palestinian national character and the unanimous Palestinian decision to reject the Israeli occupation.

Khaled Al Fahoum, speaker of the Palestine National Council (PNC), or parliament-in-exile:

was commenting on statements, by Bethlehem Mayor Elias Freij and Gaza Mayor Rashad Al

NATIONAL

Australian M.P.s leave

By Samira Kawar

Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Jan. 27 — A three-member Australian parliamentary delegation left Jordan today at the end of a three-day visit.

Mrs. Victoria Kingsmill of the Australian embassy in Amman told the Jordan Times that the three — Sen. Henry Sbraa, Mr. Clyde Holding and Mr. Kim Beazley — who are members of Australia's opposition Labour Party, serve on a parliamentary foreign affairs and defence committee. They are all on the panel's Middle East subcommittee.

Mrs. Kingsmill added that the delegation's visit to Jordan was part of a Middle East fact-finding mission, and included visits to Saudi Arabia, Oman, the United Arab Emirates, Iraq and Syria. The delegation left Amman today for occupied Palestine and will end its tour of the region with a visit to Cairo.

Mrs. Kingsmill said: "While in Jordan, the Australian parliamentary delegation met with His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and discussed with him the Middle East situation. They held similar discussions with Foreign Minister Marwan Al Oasem, Information Minister Adnan Abu Odeh and Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament Bahjat Al Talhouni, with whom they also discussed parliamentary relations between Jordan and Australia."

The three Australian parliamentarians also met with World Affairs Council President Abdul Salam Majali and two other council members for discussions on current Middle East developments.

The three also held talks on agricultural cooperation with Agriculture Minister Marwan Dudin.

Studies proceed on JD 500m Euphrates water line project

AMMAN, Jan. 27 (J.T.) — Tenders will be issued in the near future for construction work in a project to pump water from the Euphrates River in Iraq to be used in the northern and central parts of Jordan.

Technical and cost studies are currently under way on the project, which will include the installation of 750 kilometres of pipes, at an estimated cost of JD 500 million, to pump 160 million cubic metres of water.

The system will supply the northern and the central regions, which suffer from shortages of water due to the implementation of local development plans, particularly in agriculture.

British minister's visit mooted

AMMAN, Jan. 27 (J.T.) — British Minister of Trade John Benson is expected to pay a visit of several days to Jordan some time next month.

British embassy officials in Amman told the Jordan Times that the visit has not yet been finally confirmed. Arrangements are being made to determine the exact date of the proposed visit and the Jordanian officials with whom the British minister will meet. They

U.S. academic, Qatar scholars visit U. of J.

AMMAN, Jan. 27 (J.T.) — Visiting University of Wisconsin Chancellor Emeritus Tannen Linder today called at the University of Jordan and met with University President Abdul Salam Al Majali.

Dr. Linder heard about the university's development and future plans, and explored with Dr. Majali prospects for cooperation between the two universities in scientific and cultural activities. Dr. Linder is on a three-day visit to Jordan.

Also visiting the University of Jordan today was a delegation from Qatar University. The delegation toured the engineering and technology departments, and was briefed on their activities.

USAID visitors get acquainted with Jordan development projects

By Josephine Mushahwar

Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Jan. 27 — Mrs. Antoinette Ford, U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) assistant administrator for development in North Africa, the Middle East and southern Europe, arrived in Amman yesterday. She was accompanied by USAID Regional Director for Jordan, Lebanon and Syria Gerald Kamens.

"We discussed Jordan and its developmental issues," Mrs. Ford said. "Prince Hassan's ideas for expanding areas for development in cooperation with USAID were very impressive."

Mrs. Ford will leave Amman tomorrow. She will carry home her observations and present them to the U.S. Congress, in order to maintain continuous cooperation between USAID and the Jordanian government.

"Our aim is to give economic assistance to all the areas in Jordan," she said.

President Reagan appointed Mrs. Ford assistant administrator for USAID in April 1981. This is her first trip to Jordan. "Jordan has unique capabilities for further development of its resources," she said. "The enthusiasm and capabilities of its leadership and

heads of ministries are proof enough."

Prior to Mrs. Ford's appointment to USAID, she served as plant manager for General Motors, the U.S. auto-making giant.

USAID economic assistance to Jordan goes back for 30 years. The main interests are to develop agricultural production in the Jordan Valley, water supply and its adequate distribution, apart from aiding every sector of the economy.

Mr. Walter Bollinger, the director of the USAID mission in Jordan, said that the agency has previously provided training for Jordanians abroad in project design, development, implementation and evaluations.

Mrs. Ford said that in the future, they hope to expand their technical and training services in Jordan.

Tender No. 1/82 The Industrial, Commercial and Agricultural Co. Ltd., (ICA), Ruseifa

announces the launching of Tender no. 1/82 for the following products:

A. For detergent making:

- 1,200 tons sodium dodecyl benzene sulphonic acid—soft and hard types
2. 75 tons sodium carboxy methyl cellulose
3. 60 tons sodium toluene sulphonate
4. 35 tons fatty acid

B. For soap making:

1. 320 tons coconut oil
2. 50 tons stiffener rolls

Interested tenderers are advised to call at the ICA offices at Ruseifa starting from 1.2.1982, for free copies of the tender conditions and specifications.

Closing date for quotations and samples of the required articles has been fixed at Monday, 22, February, 1982.

Japanese friendship official due

AMMAN, Jan. 27 (J.T.) — Mr. Masao Funuishi, president of the Japanese-Jordanian Friendship Society and head of Japan's electric power company, will arrive in Amman tomorrow on a four-day visit.

Japanese Second Secretary in Amman Masaru Dekiba told the Jordan Times that the aim of Mr. Funuishi's visit is the promotion of Jordanian-Japanese economic and cultural cooperation. He added that the Japanese embassy is arranging for Mr. Funuishi to meet on Jan. 30 with His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Foreign Minister Marwan Al Oasem and Information Minister Adnan Abu Odeh.

Mr. Funuishi is also expected to meet with Minister of Industry and Trade Walid Asfour and Telecommunications Corporation Director Mohammad Shafei for "business talks."

DE LUXE FURNISHED FLAT FOR RENT

Consisting of one bedroom, living room, kitchen; centrally heated.

Location: Fourth Circle, Jabal Amman (next to Japanese embassy)
Tel. 42529 (after 6 p.m.)

Islamic fund delegation sees Jordan bankers

AMMAN, Jan. 27 (J.T.) — Cooperation between the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) and the Jordan Islamic Bank was discussed at a meeting here today between an IDB delegation led by Dr. Sa'id Mina'i and officials from the Jordan Islamic Bank.

Among subjects discussed were prospects for IDB participation in financing Jordanian development projects. The IDB delegation arrived in Amman yesterday for a brief visit to Jordan.

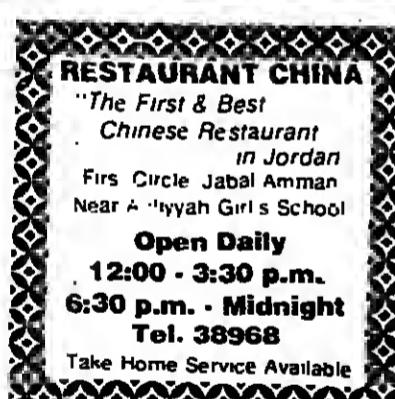
Jordan is an IDB member, along with 40 other Islamic states. The Jeddah-based IDB aims at fostering and consolidating economic development and social projects of member countries and Muslim communities.



USAID Assistant Administrator Antoinette Ford and Regional Director Gerald Kamens (Photo by Josephine Mushahwar)

JORDAN MARKETPLACE

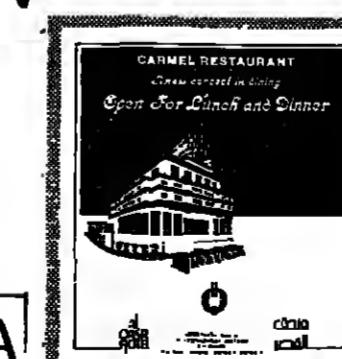
RESTAURANTS & BARS



HOTELS



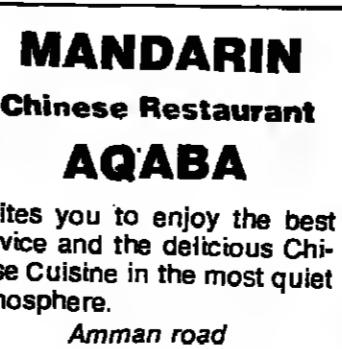
TRANSPORTATION



NATIONAL RENT-A-CAR



MISCELLANEOUS



NATIONAL

Prince Hassan urges

Invest in peace, through prosperity and human dignity

The following is the text of a speech, entitled *The Basic Tenets of Jordan's Development Strategy, which His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan delivered on Jan. 18 at a conference in London on the Kingdom's five-year development plan.*

THE PAST year of 1981 may be marked in Jordan's history as the year of billions. In that year, our Gross National Product exceeded the JD 1 billion mark; so did the comprehensive government budget, as well as money supply in its expanded M2 definition. Such figures are staggering as far as Jordan is concerned and should be eyed with keen interest not only in their cardinal, but ordinal capacity as well. They signify a transformation; a movement into the large-scale frontiers, with their worries, marginal sensitivities and trade-offs. Such relative size was achieved following the implementation of the first Five-year plan (1976-80), and the implementation of the first year of the on-going five-year Development Plan (1981-85), which in itself is a set of large figures and sums.

When we talk of size in Jordan, we specifically refer to the in the inter-temporal sense. Less than a decade ago we drafted a three year plan, (1973-75), whose total allocations barely reached JD 180 million, or an average of JD 60 million per year. The annual allocations for the current plan are 2.5 times as much as the total expenditure of the 1973-75 plan. Our money supply, with time and savings deposits included, is almost nine times as much. The question that imposes itself is: *Are we growing too fast for our own good?*

Although the question is presented in crude terms, its down-to-earthness touches sensitive ground. There are people in Jordan who are completely stupefied by what is going on around them. They raise other crude questions: *Is it all necessary? Are we overusing our resources and those of our future generations?* To all these questions, I answer: *There is no need to fear, but we must be very careful.*

The basic parameters that we have to reckon with dictate such a growth path. This, however, should in no way lead us to believe that the development process going on in Jordan is totally autonomous; it is in great part an induced one. It derives its momentum from the aid and assistance we receive and solicit from our fellow Arabs and our friends overseas. Yet foreign donations must be absorbed and digested by an efficient institutional mechanism. We have been fortunate enough to have both an indigenous human capability as well as the benefit of generous aid.

The future of growth in Jordan requires standing up to certain challenges. Paramount among these are: the geopolitical factor, the socio-economic balance, our political economic philosophy, and external relations.

The geopolitical factor

JORDAN IS situated in the midst of one of the "hottest" zones in the world. The Middle East is still a crossroads for three continents, and with the advent of oil, the area has become even more vital to the interests of world groups and powers. Such an exogenous factor often affects Jordan's economy in a sporadic and disconcerting fashion. The wars in Palestine and Lebanon and instability in the region have taken their toll on our resources, as well as on the smooth continuity of our development effort, thereby forcing us to adopt precautionary and contingent actions that can be very costly.

Within Jordan, the population parameters frustrate economic planning. With a high birth rate of 4.7 per cent, about half of our population is 15 years of age or below. Consequently, each bread-winner in Jordan has to produce and earn an income suffi-

cient to feed five persons including himself.

Yet, the factor which merits special attention is the geopolitical distribution of population. According to the census tabulations of 1979, more than 50 per cent of the population live in the Greater Amman region, and only 10 per cent live in agricultural areas. Such an uneven distribution has not resulted from the forces of urbanisation within the system alone, as is usually the case in many countries. The wars of 1948 and 1967 resulted in mass migratory waves, which found better refuge in cities where employment, food and shelter are more tenable. Once settled, the majority of refugees and displaced persons stayed in their camps within their cities and created a *modus operandi* that will remain affixed as long as the Palestinian issue is unresolved.

Another geopolitical aspect which merits attention is the distribution of our natural endowments. According to our economic-geopolitical maps, most of Jordan's natural resources fall within shooting distance from the ceasefire lines with Israel. The fertile Jordan Valley strip extends along borders with Israel, or close to the occupied West Bank. The ducts carrying potash water from the Dead Sea run parallel to those of Israel's Potash project ducts — sometimes at the alarming proximity of 200 metres. Aqaba, Jordan's sole water gateway, can be closely watched by the Israeli fortifications in Eilat. Most critical, however, are the Yarmouk River waters which flow along our borders with Israel. It is those waters which substantiate the forthcoming Maqrin Dam intended to supply Jordan with 360 million cubic metres of water annually. Despite all these hazards, our development momentum has not slackened.

Under the circumstances, we adopted a bold strategy based on the following set of axioms. First, it is our intention to build an economy that comes as close as can be to self-reliance which would enable us to become least vulnerable to external shocks. It is our unequivocal belief that a solid internal economy is the better alternative to withstand the winds of change. The economic arm of internal strength is also reinforced by the existing stability and order which we enjoy in Jordan.

Second, we must bet on peace in the area and "wage" it, to quote President Eisenhower. We believe that Jordan is a crucial element in the peace process and we have come to the stage where we conduct our economic affairs in alignment with a full belief in peace that can secure justice and a lasting solution to the Middle East problem. The core of such a solution is allowing the Palestinians to determine their own future on their Palestinian soil. We are determined to utilize our resources, wherever they may lie, in order to leave our future generations with an inheritance they can build on and be proud of.

Third, we have reached the conclusion that the externalities that have been bestowed on us by the existing oil wealth in the neighbouring countries will not last forever. We take the time constraint very seriously because it helps us afford a "big-push" approach that would allow the building of our infrastructural projects and strike a better socio-economic balance.

Fourth, we have incorporated regional planning as an integral part of our development process. The Kingdom has been divided into a number of geo-economic regions.

develop each has either been formulated and put to the test or is still in the designer's hands. Although it is premature to assess this experience, the Jordan Valley is an exception.

I have personally tended this experiment, which thus far has been heartwarming. Water sprinklers in that fertile lot, green houses, orange groves and convoys of transport trucks crossing southward to the Gulf are an eyewitness to its success. The network of supporting services is almost complete in the northern and middle parts; and the southern part has just begun to enjoy similar attention. Although the population redistribution effect of the Jordan Valley development has not been fully realised, we are reassured that in time, and with the introduction of certain agricultural industries, the demographic constraint will ease off.

Socio-economic balance

RAPID GROWTH bears the seeds of imbalance within the system, which takes varying forms and shapes. The most outstanding is inflation with its re-distributive ill-effects, which reveal themselves in the concentration of income and wealth, the emphasis on short-run and myopic gains, and naturally the mis-allocation of resources. Since Jordan relies heavily on indirect taxes as a source of budget revenue, the automatic stabilisation effects of direct taxation are minimal. Monetary policy has revealed in recent years a more biting ability against inflation, but it still must cater for the private needs of development.

However, domestic economic policies have a limited effect in combatting inflationary pressures, if such pressures emanate from external influences. Thus, we had to adopt a scheme which would enhance production within the existing international inflationary environment. We tried to redirect our investments into a combination of social overhead capital projects and directly productive ventures. We opened venues for our external sources, particularly remittances of Jordanians abroad, to end eventually when we would like them to be, without exaggerating their initial inflationary impact. The excess liquidity within the system was partially funneled through appropriate channels that have been institutionalised on project and secure bases.

Despite signs of disequilibrium which appear in the process of development, our performance as measured by overall qualitative and quantitative indicators is very encouraging. A cursory look at the tables of development indicators puts Jordan near the top of the list of developing countries. Our *per capita* income for 1980 was around \$1,700; the electrification of rural areas is widespread; our rate of illiteracy is declining very fast; the number of doctors is one per 900 citizens and our average calorie intake is about double the internationally acceptable minimum of 2,000. All of these indicators prove beyond doubt that on average we live comfortably in Jordan.

On the other hand, we must not be victimised by global measures. Overall statistical indicators can be tyrannical in the sense that they conceal more than they reveal. We have to admit that we feel rather dissatisfied with the lack of sufficient international funds geared towards financing social projects.

Social development in Jordan is the twin of economic development, and we consider the parallel and interdependent growth of the two sectors as a necessary aspect of our growth. Otherwise, skepticism of the whole effort would prevail, and the under-privileged groups would deny us their active participation.

Political economic philosophy

OUR POLITICAL economic philosophy is quite simple and straightforward. We adopt free enterprise as a basis for economic growth. Culturally and tra-

ditionally we have made every possible effort to keep the economy of the West Bank viable and capable of affording a decent livelihood for our people there. Such a policy is not only based on philanthropic grounds, but it is strategically aimed at strengthening the attachment of the people of the occupied territories to their land and thereby thwarting Israel's aggressive attempts to evacuate the occupied lands. In addition, the occupation itself is a constant threat hanging over our heads. To meet it, we must divert a sizeable amount of our resources for defensive purposes.

Another tenet that we cling to is that the human resource is the most valuable of all factors of production. Man as such is the centre of our interest, and the fruits of growth must be allocated to meet his needs and desires as much as possible. From our experience, man has been the factor responsible for our high economic achievement. Jordan's manpower has been our means of growth in a country whose natural resources have been meagre.

In addition, we believe that government should actively participate in the development effort. Yet we confine its role within the range of activities that are usually under government control in the free world. However, owing to the high risks involved in certain projects or to the refraining of the private sector from investing in them, the government enters into such ventures as a partner to the private sector. In most cases, government equity participation has been a response to urgent requests by the private sector.

In a nutshell, and with regard to the form of participation in investments and development, I would like to say that there are no longer any rigidities or constraints against private, in favour of public investment: nor against bilateral, in favour of multilateral investment. The need and desire for development is far more important than any narrow biases. Because we do not strictly subscribe to a given doctrine, we have been empirical and pragmatic. In the dynamic world we live in, static doctrines can prove to be seriously detrimental factors.

The current stage in Jordan's economic development deserves special emphasis on the production of commodities rather than services. This adherence is warranted by the relative size of services which constitute more than 60 per cent of our Gross Domestic Product. The production of goods is emphasised as a means for better distribution and as an avenue of decreasing the economy's reliance on commodity imports. Food insecurity, for instance, has developed into a big worry that we seek to eliminate by giving ample support to the ailing agricultural sector. The performance in the mining and manufacturing sector over the last years bears the promise of economic diversification, particularly when major phosphate, potash, cement, glass, wood and oil refining industries run at full capacity.

External relations

ON BALANCE, our international economic relations are on the positive end, built in a rational and stable manner which reflects our moderate political stance, our industrious manpower and the understanding of our friends.

While the Rabat Arab summit conference of 1974, to which we subscribe, made the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, we in Jordan still foot a large amount of the West Bank's bill. The balance of the trade deficit of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip is basically financed from their exports to, and through, Jordan.



NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

New Moroccan envoy sees Qasem

AMMAN, Jan. 27 (Petra) — Morocco's appointed ambassador to Jordan, Mr. Abdul Laif Laraki, today called on Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem and handed him a copy of his credentials as ambassador to Jordan, succeeding Mr. Mohammad Al Gharbi. Mr. Laraki has served in a number of senior diplomatic posts at the Moroccan foreign ministry and as Morocco's ambassador to Kuwait, Libya and Egypt.

New lamps shine in Salt streets

SALT, Jan. 27 (J.T.) — Salt Mayor Abdul Razzag Al Nsour has said that his municipality is installing mercury vapour lamps along the streets of Salt. Six hundred lamps will be installed at a cost of JD 15,000, and 400 lamps are expected to arrive within the coming two months. Dr. Nsour said. He explained that the municipality linked the areas of Wadi Al Shajarah and Ras Al Saleem with the industrial zone, in a project costing JD 58,000.

Abu Qoura set for Red Cross meeting

AMMAN, Jan. 27 (Petra) — A meeting of the International League of Red Crescent and Cross Societies, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the permanent committee of the Red Cross will open in Geneva on Feb. 16. During the meeting, participants will discuss humanitarian issues and subjects on the agenda of future Red Cross and Crescent meetings, according to Chairman of the Jordanian National Red Crescent Society President Ahmad Abu Qoura, who will be present at the meeting. Dr. Abu Qoura was elected chairman of the permanent committee of the Red Cross at the ICRC's fourth conference, in Manila last November.

Omani educators learn skills

AMMAN, Jan. 27 (Petra) — A five-day training seminar for directors of education in Oman and their assistants opened here today. During the seminar, participants will be lectured on educational administration and supervision, examinations, planning school curricula and educational research. They will also be taken on tours of education directorates and offices, and a number of schools in Jordanian governorates. The seminar is being held under educational cooperation agreement between Oman and Jordan.

Seminar held on W. Bank labour

ZARQA, Jan. 27 (Petra) — A seminar on the conditions of Arab workers in the occupied Arab territories, and Israel's arbitrary and inhuman measures against the Arab population, was held here today. A number of Labour Ministry officials took part in the seminar, which was held at the local labour education institute.

Today's Weather

It will be partly cloudy, with scattered rain and a slight drop in temperature. Winds will be southwesterly moderate to fresh. In Aqaba, it will be partly cloudy with a probability of scattered rain, northerly moderate winds and calm seas.

	Oversight low	Daytime high
Amman	5	11
Aqaba	11	18
Deserts	6	13
Jordan Valley	11	17

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 14, Aqaba 20. Humidity readings: Amman 45 per cent, Aqaba 90 per cent.

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Fair weather laws

YOU HAVE to hand it to the American government — when it decides to hide its ethics in its back pocket, it sticks to its decision through thick and thin. The latest example of America's ability to discard its own five ethical standards at the behest of Israeli interests is the decision a few days ago by the House of Representatives' Foreign Affairs Committee to drop its planned resolution of enquiry into the case of Ziad Abu Ein, the young Palestinian who was recently extradited from the United States to Israel. Morris Draper, the usually honourable, lucid and credible deputy assistant secretary of state for Near East and South Asia affairs, testified to the committee that "we have always seen the case as one involving criminal, not political, acts." That is a most interesting statement, and one that further indicates the complicity of the United States State Department in the extradition of Mr. Abu Ein. The guilt or innocence of Mr. Abu Ein is not the point in question here. The relevant point is: Did the United States government, in the person of its executive and judicial branches, conveniently discard all its legal principles and precedents to extradite Ziad Abu Ein with the intent of a) placating the Israelis and b) rewriting the extradition laws? Mr. Draper's answer to the house committee suggests that this is indeed the case. This argument is also strengthened by the fact that the American Congress is in the midst of reviewing the 1901 Extradition Act, with an eye to drafting a new act that gives the Secretary of State more power to determine in extradition cases if an alleged act was criminal or political in nature. But why, we ask, does rewriting American laws have to come at the expense of the freedom of a 21-year-old Palestinian youth? Does the due process of law apply only to the people of Poland? Can Mr. Draper please advise us on that while keeping a straight face?

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

World condemnation

AL RAJ: Arab efforts seeking to summon the United Nations General Assembly on an emergency session to discuss the Israeli aggression of annexing the Golan Heights are expected to bear fruit. There is no doubt that the convocation of the General Assembly will be a new assertion of the international community's rejection to the Israeli aggression. Although the General Assembly's resolution will not be binding it will reaffirm this rejection.

The best the Arabs can achieve at the General Assembly is moral support, and denunciation of the Israeli aggression on the Golan Heights. It remains for the Arabs to interpret the results by establishing a strong Arab front capable of deterring the aggressor. International resolutions denouncing and condemning the Israeli acts of aggression have by far surpassed those on any other issue tackled by the United Nations. Despite this fact, Israel proceeds with its actions and defiance because the fragile Arab situation is unable to act and benefit from these resolutions.

The Arabs have uselessly waited for a long time hoping that the international community would shoulder its responsibility to carry out these resolutions which should not be understood by the Arabs to be more than "moral support" offered by the international community. This means that if the Arabs do not take action this moral support will not be able to deter the aggressor.

The Arabs should recall Jordan's continuous efforts to reach pan-Arab unity so that the Arabs can measure up to the challenges facing them.

We hope the Arabs can take advantage of previous lessons and respond to Jordan's call because nobody can defeat the aggressor except the Arabs themselves.

Arabs must do more

AL DUSTOUR: The Arabian Gulf states yesterday reached an agreement on a joint security plan. This constitutes a positive and practical step towards guaranteeing the stability and security of this strategic region in our Arab world. The joint security plan calls for the establishment of a joint air defence system and a military industry and for coordination in arms deals. This will enable the Gulf states to shoulder their role in defending their security and sovereignty and to protect their neutrality and Arab identity. The rich Gulf states are able to build modern armies supplied with the most modern weapons capable of protecting the region and the oil wells against any foreign aggression.

Our brothers in the Gulf region should be praised for the efforts which nonetheless, will remain incomplete if the Gulf security is not considered to be linked with the security of the whole of the Arab region. The Arab region, including the Gulf, is facing the Israeli threat. The Israeli enemy attacked Iraq. The Israeli military planes encroached on Saudi Arabia and the Israeli chief of staff is threatening that Israel is capable of fighting war against all Arabs.

It is clear that the Gulf security plan will not be complete unless it takes into consideration the security and strength of the eastern front. This necessitates coordination between Iraq, Jordan, Syria and Lebanon.

We are optimistic because the Arabian Gulf defence ministers have stressed their pan-Arab commitment. Saudi Defence Minister Prince Sultan has declared that the Gulf armed forces are prepared to serve the Arabs and restore the usurped rights. But we hope that this willingness on the part of the Gulf would be part of the Arabs comprehensive strategy plan capable of confronting the Zionist danger threatening all the Arab states.

RED & BLACK

From handcuffs to straight jackets

By Jawad Ahmad

The Ministry of Social Development (MSD) is the one which had the pleasure of hosting the first woman Minister in the country. The ministry as such is a new one because it was until twenty six months ago a department supervised by the minister of labour.

As a new ministry with a woman minister it caught attention. Everybody watched this experiment with avid attention. In the beginning, the minister, Mrs. In'am Mufti, impressed everybody with her personality and fortitude in standing to certain staunch resistance by the male genre. She found herself standing almost alone in the face of scepticism.

Her well thought-out plans on which she obviously worked very hard were put to the test. Yet, the smooth implementation of these was frustrated by two unhappy inci-

idents.

First was a television interview which took place on the issue of Karamet Centre. In that centre, in the Jordan Valley, homeless old-aged people the mentally ill and beggars crowded there without adequate facilities. Even if facilities were made available, most of the residents of the centre suffered from mental handicaps, and needed special medical care which was not available.

Although the television pro-

gramme showed how miserable the situation of the residents was, it was instrumental in solving one of MSD's thorniest problems. The government moved fast to do something, entrusting the care for the residents to a now well-equipped centre in Amman under the care of the Ministry of Health. The homeless and old-aged continued to enjoy the care of

MSD. The second plan was related to the establishment of a new women's union in place of the existing one. The issue turned out to be more explosive.

The stiff response came from two groups, the officials of the replaced union who lost some of their zest, and the ladies who thought they should have a more active role in the new one. It may be premature at this stage to judge the credibility of the new women's union, because only time can tell.

In a rapidly growing country like ours, social ills are spreading in diverse forms. The MSD cannot solve all these problems alone overnight. The MSD functions and duties coincide with those of other Ministries and departments. Mrs. Mufti is aware of this and she is trying to build the appropriate

bridges. As for the other leading ladies of the society in different ranks and walks of life, they have shown little sympathy and support, to their first female colleague. Some of them pledge that the MSD has not reciprocated their bids for cooperation. Mrs. Mufti thinks otherwise, and she says she is all too happy to solicit any valuable assistance she can muster.

If the two parties are willing to help and cooperate, then what is stopping them? Any differences in opinion can be resolved amicably with all the civility ladies can enjoy. Otherwise, the male sceptics will laugh long.

Mrs. Mufti is a hard working and experienced lady. In time, as time is needed, she will prove to be worthy of all the trust put in her.

China displeased with Taiwan jets decision

By Victoria Graham

PEKING (A.P.) — China and the United States appear headed for a showdown over the U.S. decision to sell replacement jet fighters to Taiwan, and China could downgrade diplomatic relations unless a compromise is reached.

Each side considers its position to be one of principle, and neither seems likely to retreat. Both sides have agreed, however, to continue talking about arms sales in hopes of reaching an agreement.

The United States says it already made a major concession to China by announcing Jan. 11 it would not sell F-16 or other sophisticated aircraft to Taiwan. It did decide, in a move that outraged Peking, to sell spare parts and replacement aircraft and to continue co-production of the less sophisticated F-5e on Taiwan.

President Ronald Reagan is not expected to bend to Chinese protests, especially since conservatives already are complaining that he has sacrificed too much in favour of the mainland.

China calls all military sales to Taiwan gross violation of its sovereignty over the island, but is willing to talk and listen and see how the United States responds.

Chinese and European diplomats have told the Associated Press that China itself made a major concession by saying it might tolerate limited sales to Taiwan, themselves to be phased out by a certain date, "provided the U.S. shows some good will."

"The situation looks very bleak, very difficult," said one Third World diplomat familiar with the thinking on both sides of the issue. The diplomat, who declined to be identified, said there was "no bridging of the gap, no meeting of the minds" during the visit here last week of U.S. Assistant Secretary of State John Holdridge, who informed the Chinese of the sale.

The diplomat quoted Chinese officials as saying that if China downgrades relations, the move will not be merely a symbolic withdrawal of ambassadors. It will be wide-ranging and will last for years, affecting strategic, economic, trade and other parts of the relationship.

Vice Foreign Minister Zhong Xidong told reporters Tuesday that Sino-U.S. relations have entered "a very sensitive stage."

Asked if he agreed with Holdridge that the talks last week were positive, he replied emphatically: "That is his word."

"Downgrading certainly is not in China's best interest," said one Western diplomat. "But it is a distinct possibility and we cannot rule it out. Taiwan is such an emotional question and a matter of principle."

Last year China downgraded relations with the Netherlands when it sold two submarines to Taiwan.

Details of the U.S. arms sales to Taiwan have not yet been worked

out. Exactly what the United States will sell is still an open question, one of many to be discussed with China.

China's formal protest to the arms sale said:

"The U.S. government has announced its decision to plan to sell airplanes to Taiwan at a time when bilateral talks (with Holdridge) are going on... The whole question of arms sales to Taiwan is a major issue affecting China's sovereignty which must be resolved through negotiations between the U.S. and Chinese governments. The Chinese government never will accept any unilateral decision made by the U.S."

After months of emotional and unyielding rhetoric, that response is considered relatively temperate, with emphasis on negotiation and a strong hint of compromise.

"The Chinese reaction was measured and there is room for discussion," said one Western diplomat. "With good will on both sides, one can be reasonably optimistic."

The response made no threats. It did not mention the Taiwan Relations Act, which authorizes U.S. arms sales to Taiwan and has been denounced regularly by China.

So far there has been no significant setback in Sino-U.S. relations. Both sides are engaged in civil aviation talks. A similar agreement recently was signed. The number of visitors, delegations and scholars going back and forth has not been decreased.

A major military delegation from Peking, however, refused long ago to visit the United States and shop for weapons until the Taiwan arms issue is resolved.

Several American businessmen reported this week that since the U.S. decision, their Chinese contacts say business will become increasingly difficult for Americans. Some are being told the United States is not behaving like a friendly country, and that China will buy American goods as a last resort.

Analysts say it is in both countries' interests, especially at this time, to maintain their strategic relationships fundamentally to oppose Soviet power.

China and the United States have consulted each other in many areas and cooperated in bolstering the self-defence of Pakistan and Thailand. Western diplomats say.

The United States has equipped listening posts on China's frontier to monitor Soviet missile tests and has agreed to sell weapons to China.

Trade last year totaled just under \$6 billion and is expected to increase this year.

"They must compromise," said another Third World diplomat. "THE United States is not the Netherlands, and the American relationship is too important to throw away."

other for the delay.

Now the Yugoslavs have to decide the future of their nuclear programme. So far only one other site for a new nuclear power plant has been chosen. It will be in Croatia, near Zagreb. Originally the idea was to locate it on a small Adriatic island but local people were adamantly against it.

Many basic questions have to be answered before new nuclear power plants are constructed. At issue are the number and capacity to be built (3,000 to 10,000 MW) has been mentioned by AD 2000. The technology to be used, the sources of financing, and other factors.

Many interests are at stake, which complicate the issues. Thus, rationality speaks in favour of standardising technology and equipment. On the other hand there is a desire to diversify supplies of nuclear fuel and to avoid dependence on any one source.

So far teams from France, Sweden, Canada and West Germany have been in Yugoslavia — some more than once — as well as from General Electric of the U.S., Toshiba, Kraftwerk Union and other companies. A Soviet team is also

The Yugoslavs will insist both on their experts having a say in the design of the plants and their industry supplying a large part of the equipment. This is not only to save scarce foreign exchange but also to gain expertise and to enable local manufacturers to produce equipment for both local needs and exports. Yugoslav companies already participate in the Comecon nuclear power plant programme on a long-term contractual basis, by supplying steam separators and some other parts (this by the way enhances Soviet chances of winning contracts to sell reactors to Yugoslavia).



Energy problems plague Yugoslavia

Aleksandar Lebl reports on the energy problems facing Yugoslavia as the country struggles under its chronic shortage of foreign exchange.

Winter came early to Yugoslavia

in 1981 with high winds and heavy snowstorms, especially in the mountainous regions which cover more than half the country. If it continues this way power cuts, voltage reductions and general energy shortages are unavoidable.

The immediate cause of the shortages is the lack of foreign exchange to pay for imported oil and, to a lesser degree, coal. A decision by the federal authorities to reduce the balance of payments deficit to \$1.8 billion in 1981 and to less than \$1 billion this year from \$2.3 billion in 1980 and \$3.7 billion in 1979 does not allow for larger allocations of foreign exchange for imports which would alleviate the situation. But the real roots of the problem are much deeper.

Prospecting for oil and gas has been going on both offshore in the Adriatic and on-shore, mainly in the Pannonian basin where most finds have been made so far. Some results in the Adriatic, where prospecting is being done both by Yugoslav companies alone and jointly with foreign companies, are promising, but no commercial finds have been made to date.

In addition to drilling in Yugoslavia, Yugoslav companies have also been searching for oil abroad, in Gabon, Vietnam, China, Angola, North Korea, Indonesia and Iraq. Recently, oil was found in Angola. Production will start in a couple of years and Yugoslavia's share will be about 10 percent. On the other hand Yugoslav companies have invited more foreign companies to help explore in Yugoslavia and a score have shown interest.

The Yugoslav oil industry in 1981 produced about 4.3 million tonnes of crude and this will go up to 4.6 million tonnes by 1985 unless new oil is found. Local production can satisfy only one quarter of present requirements which have been cut to the bare bone and the rest has to be imported mainly from Iraq and the USSR at world prices (from the USSR through clearing accounts),

Recently some OPEC countries (Iran and Libya) have been offering barter deals.

Supplies of natural gas are better. Local supplies account for almost half of the aggregate consumption estimated at 4.6 trillion [million] cubic feet in 1981. Gas is imported from the USSR but in the future it will also come from other countries, such as Algeria. Imports from the USSR should have amounted to 3 trillion cubic feet last year but the pipeline network was not finished on time. Imports from Russia will be 2.5 trillion cubic feet.

There has been talk about lignite gasification but that is to wait. Also, because of lack of technology, shale exploitation will not start in the foreseeable future.

The crude oil and gas bill jumped 67 per cent from \$1.8 billion in 1979 to \$3 billion in 1980. If net imports of oil derivatives are added, the 1980 bill was more than \$1.225 billion higher for approximately the same volume of imports. Fortunately, oil prices did not rise in 1981, which will help Yugoslavia's balance of payments. But with foreign exchange scarce, energy imports have been curtailed.

The petrochemical industry was a major sufferer. Some plants had to stop for a few days and even weeks for lack of naphtha. There was also a shortage of jet fuel and many flights had to be cancelled. The situation has been getting back to normal except in the case of diesel fuel which had to be rationed in some regions with priority given to farmers to enable them to sow winter crops. There will be continuing shortages of heating oil. There has been enough petrol, which is a by-product of the way refineries operate in Yugoslavia.

The future is in opencast mining. In several places, especially in Serbia (south of Belgrade), in the Kosovo autonomous province and in Bosnia-Herzegovina there are huge known reserves of lignite and brown coal totalling up to 20 billion tonnes. Opening modern new mines, however, requires heavy investment in equipment most of

the growing strength of the dollar during the year (\$1 was 20 dinars at the start of 1980, about 30 dinars at the end of it and is 39 dinars now).

Refineries incurred heavy losses, because of overcapacity (aggregate capacity amounts to some 28 million tonnes and throughout at slightly over 16 million tonnes). Prices of derivatives were increased twice in 1981 and after recent increases one litre of petrol (super) costs 28.5 dinars.

Coal production was 9 to 10 per cent higher last year compared to 1980. An estimated 51.3 million tonnes reached consumers. But this did not satisfy demand which was for some 58.2 million tonnes.

For 1982, optimistic forecasts are for an output of 62.8 million tonnes but realistic ones are rather lower at some 59.8 million tonnes, of which 43.2 million tonnes will be for power generation. Even this lower figure would mean an increase in production of close to 17 per cent. Almost all of this coal is either brown coal or lignite which in some cases has to be dried before use.

A greater increase in coal output is difficult to achieve. Existing underground mines have been neglected for years. Their reserves are not fully known and those that are cannot be profitably exploited with the cost of timber and other materials almost doubling each year. There has been a lack of skilled miners. In the past they were poorly paid. Their wages are now among the highest in the country but it is difficult to lure miners back or to recruit young ones.

The future is in opencast mining. In several places, especially in Serbia (south of Belgrade), in the Kosovo autonomous province and in Bosnia-Herzegovina there are huge known reserves of lignite and brown coal totalling up to 20 billion tonnes. Opening modern new mines, however, requires heavy investment in equipment most of

SPORTS

Man who beat Ali looks to the future

TORONTO, Jan. 27 (A.P.) — Trevor Berbick's life has changed since he wrote what is expected to be the final chapter in the boxing career of Muhammad Ali.

"Look, I'm getting calls from every boxer in the United States now," says Berbick, who won a unanimous decision over the defending world heavyweight boxing champion last December in the Bahamas.

"I'm a big name now and that means big money for anyone who fights me."

The Canadian and Commonwealth heavyweight champion from Halifax, here recently for one of his many lucrative promotional appearances — the opening of a downtown restaurant — finds his foray into real estate is booming as well.

"I'm doing very well in real estate," said the 28-year-old native

of Jamaica as he sipped champagne. "It's a buyers' market right now and I'm buying here in Canada and in the Caribbean. Things are going great."

Berbick says his next payday will be a big one. "I intend to make at least \$1m for my next fight, \$2m if possible," he said.

He's hoping the next bout is against Mike Weaver, the World Boxing Association champion, with Las Vegas, Jamaica and Zimbabwe mentioned as possible sites. Preliminary discussions have been held between the two camps concerning a possible March bout.

But despite his emergence on the world boxing scene, Berbick says he doesn't plan on turning his back on the Canadian and Commonwealth scene.

"I'll defend my title next month in Nanaimo, British Columbia," he said. "Don't forget, I'm a Can-

adian and even have the same initials as the other great Canadian who was champion — Tommy Burns."

While Berbick did not say who he would defend his title against, it's expected to be Gord Racette of Vancouver.

The Canadian Professional Boxing Association has set Feb. 28 as the deadline for Berbick to defend his title.

Although he outclassed Ali, Berbick feels Ali could still stop some current heavyweight contenders.

He said the main secret in defeating Ali was being able to slip away quickly when Ali attempted to tie him up to gain some rest.

"The average guy would let him hold on, but I was able to slip away and he got tired," Berbick said.

U.S. basketball roundup

Bucks edges Lakers 96-94

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (A.P.) — Sidney Moncrief, even when guarded by the National Basketball Association's (NBA) most acclaimed magician, has a few tricks of his own.

With only seconds left in the game and Los Angeles and Milwaukee tied 94-94, the Bucks guard drove the lane past a surprised "Magic" Johnson and Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, to drop in the winning basket at the buzzer for a 96-94 victory last night.

"Moncrief is a great player. He took it hard to the basket," said Lakers coach Pat Riley. "Moncrief

got by Magic very quickly."

But Johnson believes he shouldn't take all the blame for the basket that lost the game for Los Angeles.

"I was always taught to make the guy go to the middle, that's where you get help," he said. "I could have played him tougher but the help wasn't there. Everybody has to help out. He made a nice move but nobody should be able to drive down the middle."

In other NBA games, Dallas edged Atlanta 90-88. Washington tripped Chicago 94-84. San Antonio defeated Philadelphia 103-95. Houston trimmed Indiana 104-94 and New Jersey outscored Utah 138-129 in overtime.

The Lakers missed four of six free throws in the final minutes to give Milwaukee the final chance to win after Los Angeles guard Norm Nixon tied the game with two free shots with seven seconds remaining.

Marques Johnson led all scorers with 32 points for the Bucks, while Moncrief added 20.

Jamaal Wilkes led the Lakers with 18 points, and Abdul-Jabbar and Johnson had 16 each.

Bullets 94, Bulls 84

Washington won its seventh straight game as

Palmer to build golf course in China

ORLANDO, Florida, Jan. 27 (A.P.) — Arnold Palmer says he plans to build a golf course in China later this year, which he says will be the first golf course in mainland China.

The Orlando sentinel star reported today that his firm, Arnold Palmer Course Design Co., will hire some 4,000 Chinese to help build the course in Canton, China.

The golf pro said he's hoping the course will be finished by October.

Tanner, Connors clear round 1 in U.S. indoor tennis meet

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27 (R) — Defending champion Roscoe Tanner had his hands full last night before taking a 6-2, 4-6, 7-5, first round victory over Dick Stockton in the \$300,000 U.S. indoor tennis championships.

Tanner's opponent in last year's final, seventh-seeded Wojtek Fibak of Poland was beaten by Peter Rennert 6-4, 6-7, 6-4. For Rennert, injured for much of last

year, it was his fifth singles victory in his last eight tournaments.

Second seeded Jimmy Connors eliminated Thierry Tulasne of France 7-5, 6-2.

Vitas Gerulaitis, seeded third, won his first-round match, beating Sammy Giannella 6-3, 6-1.

In other first-round matches, John Sadri beat Tom Gullickson 4-6, 7-6, 6-2, and Andres Gomez of Ecuador beat John Lloyd of Britain 6-4, 6-3.

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GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN

1981 by Chicago Tribune

What action do you take?

Q.4 — As South, vulnerable, you hold:

♦Q103 ♠AQ976 ♣QJ3 ♦K

The bidding has proceeded:

South West North East

1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass

2 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ Pass

?

What action do you take?

Q.5 — Both vulnerable, as South you hold:

♦AQ1076 ♠AQ875 ♣Q10 ♦K7

Your right-hand opponent opens the bidding with one diamond. What action do you take?

Q.6 — Both vulnerable, as South you hold:

♦Q76 ♠AQ873 ♣KQ10 ♦J7

The bidding has proceeded:

West North East South

1 ♠ Pass 1 NT Pass

Pass 2 ♠ Pass

?

What action do you take?

Q.7 — Both vulnerable, as South you hold:

♦AQ1076 ♠AQ875 ♣105 ♦K7

The bidding has proceeded:

North East South

1 ♠ 1 ♠ Pass

2 ♠ Pass

?

What do you bid now?

Look for answers on Sunday

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FEATURES

The water buffalo: up in popularity charts

By Michelle Hibber

THAILAND — For more than 4000 years the water buffalo has pulled ploughs through the rice fields of Asia, transported heavy loads, powered machinery of all kinds — from threshers to water pumps. And suddenly, in this energy-conscious age, the versatile beast of burden is experiencing a new surge of popularity.

During the past 25 years the world water buffalo population has increased by almost 90 per cent. From its original home in India, where half of the world's 150 million buffaloes can be found, it has spread to 88 countries on almost every continent, including Australia, Africa, the Caribbean, the United States, Europe and the Soviet Union.

The popularity of the water buffalo can be attributed in part to the energy crisis, but a good deal more credit must go to its remarkably even temperament. Despite their formidable appearance, they are easily domesticated, and throughout Asia are usually cared for by children.

There are two kinds of water buffalo — the swamp buffalo that predominates in Southeast Asia, and the river buffalo which is usually found from India westward. Both varieties are hardy, adapt well to different conditions, and resist infection (particularly insect-borne diseases) better than other ruminants. They also have a working life of about 20 years, and may live to a ripe old age of 80 years.

Even at the end of its life the buffalo is still put to good use. Just about every part of the animal can be used — from its intimidating horns for buttons, utensils and

other implements, to its ears for surgical and other fine

beasts.

In Bulgaria and Yugoslavia buffaloes can be found transporting goods, and in Turkey they haul water casks. A good pair of males in Pakistan have been found able to haul a 2-tonne load over 30 kilometres in a working day. They are also used for riding, and as pack animals in remote areas.

Although the water buffalo has long been the animal of the small farmers, and is often their main capital asset, its worth has not always been recognised by officialdom. According to a 1979 report by the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID), the water buffalo was ignored by scientists, despised by most agricultural advisors, and considered an embarrassment by government officials trying to modernise their countries.

Water buffaloes do have a few drawbacks. They breed only seasonally, and are slow to mature. It has proved difficult to improve stocks through artificial insemination.

their research, setting aside some \$3 million to support this collaborative effort.

Buffalo research is being hindered, however, by a lack of information. Says Dr. Charan Chantakha, of the Department of Animal Sciences at Thailand's Kasetsart University: "In the last decade much research has been done in different countries and published in local languages, so it is not available to researchers in other countries. Even within the country research is not well disseminated. As a result much of the research funding is probably spent on seeking information that has already been obtained."

The need for a research and information network was recognised at a number of international meetings. Thailand was finally chosen to be the coordinating centre for research because of a strong national programme. It then seemed logical to

establish the information centre there as well.

The International Buffalo Information Centre (IBIC), as it is called, is being established at Kasetsart University with the aid of a grant from Canada's International Development Research Centre (IDRC), which has helped to establish a number of similar specialised information centres in other fields.

A clearing house for world literature on the buffalo, IBIC will collect documents, particularly unpublished material, and analyse and disseminate the information. Anyone will be able to use the centre, says Dr. Charan, whether it is a scientist engaged in an international research programme, or an extension worker who wants to know about feeding leftover rice straw to buffaloes.

-- IDRC feature

What Soviet media tell public about the war in Afghanistan

MOSCOW (A.P.) — Television news from Afghanistan invariably shows smiling Soviet soldiers helping distressed Afghan villagers, unloading truckloads of food and repairing damage caused by "natural disasters."

Two years after the Kremlin dispatched Soviet troops to defend Afghanistan's pro-Moscow government against anti-Communist rebels, the ordinary citizen here knows little about what his army is doing in that rugged land.

Every few weeks, official Soviet

newspapers and broadcast services carry a new account of Afghan troops — never Soviets — wiping out a band of rebels.

Stories circulate in Moscow about officers knocking on Soviet apartment doors to inform parents that their sons have died in Afghanistan. But there have been few, if any, media reports that Red Army soldiers have been killed.

One Western diplomatic source in South Asia estimates that 10,000 Soviet soldiers have been killed or wounded in the two years of fighting, although other sources say they believe 5,000 may be a more accurate figure.

At the same time, the Soviet media, the most reliable available gauge of what the leadership is thinking, have given no sign that the Kremlin may withdraw its troops, or that its resolve to crush the Afghans

rebellion has been weakened. The Communist Party newspaper Pravda recently summarised the Soviet position:

"Since the April revolution of 1978 (when Afghan Communists took charge), a political power of working people has been established in Afghanistan for the first time in its multi-century history."

However, counter-revolutionaries with the support of the imperialistic circles have unleashed and continue to wage an undeclared war in Afghanistan.

The Soviets have insisted from the outset that their Dec. 1978 intervention was "temporary," involving only a "limited number" of troops invited by the Afghan leadership, and that they were sent to counter U.S. and Chinese support for the Afghan rebels.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:

Yesterday's Jumbles: ARDOR PROBE DISMAY PLOWED

Answer: Might be knit with some kinds of yarn — BROWS

THE BETTER HALF. By Vinson

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"If you'd given me permission when I asked, I wouldn't have to ask for forgiveness."



Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR THURSDAY, JAN. 28, 1982

GENERAL TENDENCIES: You have excellent judgment in the early part of the day, so make important decisions at this time. Figure out how you can structure your life more sensibly and gain your aims.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Contact higherups and get them to go along with a sensible plan you have in mind. Improve your appearance.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Plan time for conferring with associates about the future. Once your work is done, devote yourself to the romantic side of life.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Handle those important business matters well during daytime and seek advice from experts. Be more practical.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) If you come to a better agreement with associates, much more can be accomplished in the future.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Find better ways for getting ahead in your line of endeavor. You can benefit by engaging in civic work at this time.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) A special skill you have can be used at this time. Find the right appliances that make your work more productive.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Take the time to please family members today by doing what is expected of you. Use utmost care in travel.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Study your routines well and see how you can make them run more efficiently. Others are more inclined to help you now.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Make sure that your monetary affairs are in good order. Avoid a temptation to spend beyond your means.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Schedule your activities well early in the day so you can accomplish more in business and in personal affairs.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Plan the future more wisely, either in the privacy of your study, or with a trusted adviser. Steer clear of a troublemaker.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Confer with a loyal friend and discuss how to gain your personal aims more readily. Be sure to keep promises you've made.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY . . . he or she will be a born organizer and should have the education directed along such lines for greatest success during lifetime. One who will be especially good in business management. A fine person here.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

FORECAST FOR FRIDAY, JAN. 29, 1982

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Make long-range plans to gain your fondest aims in the future. Accept conflicting views you may have with opponents in a philosophical manner. Be more thoughtful of others.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Discuss with associates any new ideas you have and they can be helpful to you. Don't force any issues with family members.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Handling regular duties in a precise manner can lead to a greater income. Come to a fine agreement with co-workers.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Get in touch with those whom you want to enjoy more pleasure with in the days ahead. Make this a worthwhile day.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Make plans to have a greater income in the future. Allow time to engage in recreational activities you enjoy.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Good day to contact relatives and allies and gain cooperation for a worthwhile plan you have in mind. Discuss it wisely.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Fine day for making new investments, after careful study. Concentrate on how you can be more productive in the future.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Use diplomacy instead of forcefulness with loved one and have increased harmony. Evening is fine for being with good friends.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Get in touch with experts in your own field of endeavor and improve your plans for the future with their aid.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Know what your true aims are and then you can gain them by making wise moves and decisions. Use common sense.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Analyze your true position and make plans to have a greater income in the days ahead. Relax at home tonight.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) A clever person can give you some pointers on a new project you have in mind. Express happiness with loved one.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Cooperation is the keynote today, whether in personal or business dealings. Show more devotion to loved one.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY . . . he or she will be very artistic and should be trained along such lines for best results in lifetime. Teach how to handle money matters early in life. Spiritual training is important. A good family life in this chart.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

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JAPANESE SHADOW THEATRE FOR CHILDREN

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Tickets can be bought at:

1. Haya Arts Centre, Shmeisani
2. Firas Bookstore, Jabal Amman
3. University Bookstore, Jabal Luweibdeh
4. 'Azizieh stores, downtown
5. Lebanon store, Jabal Hussein
6. Patchi, Jabal Hussein
7. La Brioche, Jabal Hussein
8. Video Diala, Jabal Amman (near the British Council)
9. Antoine hairdresser, Jabal Amman
10. Friends of the Children Club, Jabal Amman and Jabal Luweibdeh
11. Atta Ali, Shmeisani

Proceeds will benefit the YWMA's handicapped children.

THE Daily Crossword by Melvin Kenworthy

ACROSS	31	Lack of will power	60	Ripening agent	25	Food provider	
1	Ye — Taa	32	Pharaoh, for short	61	Piano adjuster	26	Indian music mode
2	Shoppe	33	Seep	62	Hayworth or Moreno	27	Black Sect
3	Music acronym	37	Bird	63	Lampreys	28	Auto pioneer
4	Identical	38	Termites	64	Cubic meter	29	Protrudo Mao
14	Milleu	40	Alt: Fr.	65	Singer	30	Tung
15	Great	42	Staggered amount	66	Sign of infection	31	Scandinavian king
16	"When I	44	Blackbird	67	Inquiring	32	Author Wistar
17	Bird	45	Staggered amount	68	Indra land	33	Heraldic Letters
20	Gounod opus	49	49	50	Slow, in music	34	Remnants
21	The lion	51	49	51	Swimsuit part	35	Presently
22	Loy	52	49	52	Desist's partner	36	High priests
23	Rug or code	53	50	53	7	49	Waterproofing for floors
25	Manus	54	50	54	Crete seaport	50	Presently
26	Tint again	55	51	55	Both: comb. lorn	51	Scandinavian text
30	Peerce the singer	56	52	56	9	52	Seine feeder
31		57	53	57	57	53	Light color
			54	54	58	54	54
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			57	57	59	57	57
			58	58	59	58	58

WORLD

Gromyko warns U.S. to stop meddling with Polish affairs

GENEVA, Jan. 27 (R) — Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko said today he warned the United States to stop "interference" in Polish internal affairs during his day-long meeting yesterday with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig.

Mr. Gromyko, in an airport statement before leaving for East Germany, said Mr. Haig had "touched upon" the question of Poland but that the Soviet Union would not discuss Polish internal affairs with anyone — and that includes the United States of America.

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Mr. Haig told a press conference yesterday that his talks with the veteran Soviet foreign minister were held under "a long and dark shadow" cast by the Polish crisis.

Although Mr. Gromyko said prior to the meeting and again today that the Soviet Union would

not discuss Poland, Mr. Haig said there had been a "two-sided discussion" of the issue.

Mr. Gromyko also told reporters that the Soviet Union was ready for negotiations to limit strategic nuclear weapons although the United States, he said, was "found to be unprepared."

Linking the negotiations to an easing of the Polish crisis, Mr. Haig said yesterday Washington would be ready to open the talks "when conditions permit."

The Soviet foreign minister said the talks yesterday dealt with a broad range of questions, including the Middle East, a topic that was not mentioned by Mr. Haig.

Mr. Gromyko said the talks included discussion of current negotiations on limiting medium-range missiles in Europe but disclosed that the United States and the Soviet Union remained in disagreement on "principle."

Warsaw accuses U.S. of using Polish defectors for subversive propaganda

WARSAW, Jan. 27 (R) — Poland's official news agency today charged that the United States was using Polish defectors to the West, including two ambassadors, in a campaign of subversive propaganda against Poland.

The Washington correspondent of the PAP agency said: "While preparations for a mammoth anti-Polish television programme to broadcast worldwide (except for the United States) continue, Polish defectors are reportedly being grouped in a high-security centre organised in the state of Virginia under the auspices of the CIA and FBI. In the centre are the two former Polish ambassadors, Spasowski and Rurarcz."

The Central Intelligence Agency and Federal Bureau of Investigation have their Washington headquarters within a few kilometres of the Virginia state line. Romuald Spasowski and Zdzislaw Rurarcz defected from their ambassadorial posts in Washington and Tokyo respectively last month.

Irishman who helped Soviet spy escape found dead

LONDON, Jan. 27 (A.P.) — Sean Bourke, the Irishman who helped a Soviet spy escape from a London jail in 1966 and later wrote a book about the episode has died at the age of 47.

British press reports said Mr. Bourke was found dead yesterday in the mobile home in the small coastal town of Kilkenny, western Ireland, where he had been living for the past year.

The cause of death was not

known immediately.

Mr. Bourke met Soviet spy George Blake in Wormwood Scrubs Prison while serving a seven-year sentence for sending a bomb through the mails to a policeman.

After completing his sentence, he was accused by the British government of engineering the escape of the spy, who was serving a 42-year prison term. Both men fled to Moscow.

He later wrote a book — The Springing of George Blake — dealing with the escape and his life in Moscow for which he received

nearly £40,000 pounds. The book was translated into several languages and made into a film.

At the time of his death, Mr. Bourke was working on another book dealing with the psychological aspects of long-term imprisonment.

Mr. Bourke was not married but had a daughter by a British nurse he met in Dublin. Two of his five brothers are civil servants in Britain.

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